

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1822.

[NO. 120.

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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
WILKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.....September Term, 1822.

The Grand Jury for the county of Wilkes are seriously impressed with the belief that a great portion of the good people of the state of North-Carolina labor under grievances and inconveniences, from very material defects in the Constitution of said State. It will be recollect that this constitution was adopted in the year 1776; at a time when the people of the several states were in an actual hostility with Great Britain, fighting for that independence they afterwards obtained, and which was confirmed by the Treaty of Peace of 1783.

This Grand Jury are far from wishing to throw any kind of blame upon the wise and patriotic men who formed the present constitution. It was, perhaps, the best that, under all the circumstances of the case, could then have been adopted. The presence of a powerful army in the country made it necessary that the Legislature should meet frequently, in order to provide for the defence of the State, and to repair the injuries inflicted on our citizens and property by the British army, and by disaffected citizens in various parts of the state. This unsettled and disturbed state of the country required the constant and unremitting attention and vigilance of the State Legislature; and, consequently, the constitution provides that the General Assembly shall meet at least once in every year. But will any reasonable man now say, that in a time of profound peace and quietness, there is a necessity for an annual meeting of the legislature? more especially, as the defence of the country is confided to the general government.

This Grand Jury would beg leave to call the attention of the people of their county to the acts of the legislature passed annually for the last ten or fifteen years, and to point out a single act that required the immediate interposition of the legislative body. The act, commonly called the revenue law, to provide for the payment of the civil list, and contingent charges of government, has been passed almost in the same words for the last seven or eight years. It would, therefore, be productive of no inconvenience to enact it for two years, instead of one. And should the constitution provide for the meeting of the legislature only once in two years, the saving to the people would be about twenty thousand dollars a year. This, in the short space of ten years, under our present rate of taxation, would leave in the Treasury the enormous sum of two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be laid out in great and useful purposes.

This Grand Jury consider the great number of members composing the legislature at present, as a serious evil, and causing a useless expense to the people; not only as regards the pay of so many, but the delay caused by the deliberations of so numerous a body contributes to lengthen out the session to twice the number of days necessary for transacting all the business which comes before them. Should the number be lessened one-third, we are of opinion the business would be equally as well done, and in a much shorter time; and the saving to the country would be at least ten thousand dollars annually.

The inequality of our representation in the Legislature, is another grievance that calls loudly for reform. It is a fact, well known, that twenty-seven counties in the Western part of the State, contain a greater number of inhabitants than thirty-five counties in the middle and Eastern part: Yet the twenty-seven counties in the West send only eighty-four members to the Legislature, while the thirty-five counties in the East send one hundred and five members. As long as this inequality exists, the Grand Jury almost despair of receiving any aid from the legislature, in removing the above, and many other grievances under which the good people of this State labor, which this Grand Jury forbear now to enumerate. They therefore highly approve the course pursued by the Grand Jury of Rowan, and recommend the plan suggested by them—which is, that the freemen of each county meet at the place of meeting in each captain's district, and choose one or more delegates; the delegates of each county so chosen, to meet at their respective Court-Houses on some day to be fixed on, to appoint a committee for the purpose of opening a correspondence with like committees in other counties, in order to state their grievances in such a manner as to bring about a convention, for the purpose of reforming the abuses under which we labour.

Believing, as we do, that it is useless to apply to the Legislature on the subject, and that the foregoing is the best practi-

cable method of obtaining redress of our grievances, the Grand Jury recommend to their fellow-citizens to meet at their respective muster grounds, on some day between this and the day of _____ and make choice of delegates; and that the delegates so chosen, meet at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the day of _____ to devise such measures of relief as may be deemed most prudent and effectual.

EUGENE JONES, Foreman.
Hicks Combs, John Kindell,
John McGuerry, William Judd,
Henry Hamby, John Livingston,
Joseph Hays, Abijah Fairchild,
William Demit, Frederick Tizer,
Benjamin Walls, Samuel Fyffe,
Benjamin Beach, Meredith Thurmond,
Robert Sale, Benjamin Lewis,
Ezekiel Brown.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Boston Sentinel.

We hear of one farmer in New-York raising 3000 bushels of wheat this season, his acres averaging forty bushels each; and we have been told of other instances of unusual ingatherings of early harvests. Throughout New England the fields are loaded with excellent Indian corn; uncommonly fine crops of rye, barley and oats, have been well housed. Potatoes, and all the other vegetable tribes, promise abundance in size and superiority in quality; and the orchards in almost every direction are literally breaking down with which they are burthened. While our country presents these gratifying prospects, we gladly hear of the state of our neighbors. The last Quebec paper says, "We do not recollect for many years a season so favorable to the farmers near Halifax as the present. Seasonable rains have fallen at least once a week, and have given the fields an uncommon richness of verdure. The crops are all superior and remarkably forward."

TOBACCO.

From the Greensburgh, (Penn.) Gazette. You noticed in your paper of the 5th inst. the growth of a crop of tobacco, in one of the out lots adjoining this place, from plants raised in a hot bed, from seeds procured from the Havana. Its progress from that time has been astonishingly great. The blossoms of some stalks left for seed, have already fallen, and the pods are full of seed. Last week and this, three or four cart loads have been cut and housed, some of the leaves measure twenty-five inches long and sixteen broad. The remainder appears to be ripening fast.—

The seed we are assured is of the very best quality of tobacco raised in the Island of Cuba, and procured in that district of country called in Havana, "Vuelta Abago," which is so peculiarly sought after, for the manufacture of cigars; we are assured that this tobacco sells in the Havana for eighty dollars per hundred. If by means of the hot-bed, tobacco even of the quality of the James' River sweet leaf could be raised in this country, it may form an important article in its exports.

The luxuriance of vegetation in early plants, as already evinced in the experiment made, would appear to more than compensate for the expence of the hot-bed; and may at least place us on an equality in raising this article, with some Southern latitudes.

Carbon—Used in fattening Hogs.

Cincinnati, (O.) Jan. 16, 1822.

"One idea has entered my mind which may be worth mentioning, but not for the press; you can perhaps improve upon it.

The fattening poultry upon carbon, or carbon being one of the active means, together with aunt Dinah's theory, suggested to me the propriety of giving it to hogs, when penned and high fed for the purpose of being fattened. While standing by a pen, I observed the hogs to root very deep, with much labor. I watched them, to know, if possible, the object of their great exertions, until I saw one come up with his mouth full of fresh earth, which he eat with an apparent avidity, while another would be engaged in the same hole the moment the first would be out; my presumption was that it was used as a corrector of some morbid fluid in the stomach, as they were plentifully supplied

with corn and water. I gave them immediately some coal, which they eat with surprising avidity in preference to fresh food, then thrown in with the coals, and also in preference to their drink, which was thrown in fresh, or new; for I should not say fresh, as I frequently put salt in the water for fattening hogs, and it might have been so at that time; they neither stopped to drink nor to eat grain, until the coal was all eaten. As the hogs are not yet killed, I cannot say what the internal appearance may be, but they discontinued their rooting, were more quiet, and appeared to fatten faster. I omitted it for a few days, and they commenced rooting; I gave it again, and they discontinued rooting. I now continue to give them a moderate quantity daily, say the size of a hen's egg, two pieces to each, but if more is given it will do no injury, an excess will operate only as a moderate purgative."

[Amer. Farmer.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 6.

By the Line ship Wm. Thompson, Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 31st July, and Liverpool to the 2d August.

Intelligence had been received from Spain, via of Paris, that a counter revolution had broken out at Madrid, and that Morillo had placed himself at the head of the Royal party, and had rescued the King out of the hands of the liberals. This news, however, is not credited. The Courier doubts its authenticity, in fact the intelligence received of the destruction of the guards, and the triumph of the constitutionalists, render this statement unworthy of credit. There is a great consternation in Madrid, and things still remain in a very unsettled state.

The strong cordon of troops which France has ordered on the borders of Spain, under the pretext of keeping out the yellow fever, continues to excite great sensation. It is supposed that Lewis the 18th wishes to assist his cousin Ferdinand against his constitutional subjects; but if a French soldier crosses the Pyrenees for this object, he will not return.

The Greek cause continues to flourish; it will be perceived that they have burned another Turkish fleet.

Subscriptions continue for the suffering Irish. The King was making preparations for his visit to Scotland.

Letters from Constantinople were received in town yesterday morning, which give a variety of versions of an engagement said to have taken place in the neighborhood of Bagdad, between the Turkish troops under the command of the Vice-roy of Bagdad, and the Persians, in which the latter is stated to have been completely routed. The accounts are extremely confused and contradictory, but it seems quite certain that an engagement has taken place, in which the Turks are decidedly the victorious party; the number of killed and wounded, however, on either side, does not appear to have been very great.

Extract of a letter from Genoa.

"Mr. Groce, master of the Sardinian brig La Pace, arrived at this port yesterday from Constantinople, which he left on the 15th ult. reports, that the Grecian fleet on the 18th July, burnt and destroyed the greater part of the Turkish fleet off Cismie, by means of fire ships."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople.

We are extremely quiet, and the late Bairam has been passed with incredible order and tranquility. It would appear from the measures recently adopted by this government to maintain order, that it has finally succeeded, and put the rebellious Janissaries under some subjection."

German papers to the 23d inst. have arrived this morning. The following is an extract:

"It is now very difficult to obtain from Constantinople information that can be depended upon. It is affirmed, that since the events at the close of the Amazon, when the Sultan is said to have threatened to leave the city, a general alarm prevailed, and the letters were opened. Only those who have correspondence with diplomatic persons, can depend on authentic intelligence."

LONDON, JULY 29.

Accounts from Stockholm announce, that the Norwegian Diet will be assembled in the course of two months, for the purpose of regulating the public debt of Norway.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain an article from Constantinople, dated the 26th ult. which gives the following

account of the death of the Capt. Pacha, the chief actor in the tragedy at Scio:

"Divine vengeance begins to be displayed, and the cause of humanity has found avengers. The Captain Pacha, that ferocious Mussulman, who plunged all the inhabitants of Scio into the abyss of calamity, no longer exists. The Greeks have displayed a courage and a boldness, the result of which will resound through all Europe. On the 22d June, the eve of the feast of Bairam, three Greek vessels charged with combustibles, passed the Turkish fleet, and, under cover of the friendly flag which they had hoisted, approached the ship of the Admiral. The Turks, occupied with preparations for their feast, paid little attention to the fire-ships, and the Greeks had thus time to throw their fuses on the Admiral's ship, which soon was in flames. Disorder immediately spread among the crew, and each man tried to save himself from the conflagration. The Captain Pacha, half burnt, was transported to the blood stained shores of the Isle of Scio, which he had atrociously laid waste; where, after half an hour of torment, he expired. Three Turkish vessels were much damaged, and the rest of the fleet dispersed in different directions, dreading an attack from the Greek fire-ships."

stored, Lieut. Curtis put on board, and came out of port on the 13th of August, in co. with the Porpoise, which was bound to Vera Cruz, via Porto Bello and Chagres.

The affairs of Columbia were in a good condition, the utmost harmony prevailed among all classes, and the country was rid of all its enemies, excepting at the single city of Porto Bello, which was still held by the Spanish forces under La Torre, but was so closely besieged by General Paesa as to assure its reduction in a short time. A superb house has been fitted up by the government at Santa Fe, for the accommodation of a minister from the United States.

The famous Lafitte had got a schooner of about 40 tons, and a commission from the government, and would be ready to sail in a few days on a cruise, and may be expected to annoy American as well as Spanish vessels.

The West India seas were filled with Spanish Privateers from Porto Rico, who lie in wait at the passages, and capture and rob all they meet. Fourteen have been fitted out within the last week.

Mer. Adv.

Desultory.

METHODISTS.

Extract from the "Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church," for the year 1822, just published.

Bishops and Superintendents—Wm. M. Kendree, Enoch George, Robert R. Roberts.

Travelling Preachers,	1106
Preachers admitted on trial this year,	185
remaining on trial,	124
admitted into full connexion,	92
located this year,	47
Deacons,	155
Elders elected & ordained this year,	100
Supernumerary Preachers,	42
Superannuated Preachers,	71
Ministers expelled from connexion,	
this year,	2
withdrawn,	0
died,	3
Total numbers in Society.	
Ohio Conference,	34,341
Kentucky	do.
Missouri	23,723
Tennessee	9,949
Mississippi	do.
S. Carolina	17,630
Virginia	5,551
Baltimore	34,796
Philadelphia	25,954
New-York	37,881
N. England	34,770
Genesee	25,998
do.	20,024
do.	27,201
Total,	297,622
Of the above number, 44,377	
were people of color.	
Total last year,	281,146
Increase this year,	16,476

A man who finds no satisfaction in himself, seeks for it in vain elsewhere.

It is much easier to suppress a first desire, than to satisfy those that follow.

He who imagines he can do without the world, deceives himself much; but he who fancies the world cannot do without him, is still more mistaken.

Some disguised falsehoods are so like truth, that it would be judging ill not to be deceived by them.

Decency is the least of all laws, but the most strictly observed.

None but the contemptible are apprehensive of contempt.

Those who are themselves incapable of great crimes, are not ready to suspect others of them.

Avarice is more opposite to economy than liberality.

Few things are impracticable in themselves; and it is for want of application, rather than of means, that men fail of success.

In every profession, every individual affects to appear what he would willingly be esteemed; so that we say, the world is composed of nothing but appearances.

One man may be more cunning than another, but not more cunning than all the world.

That conduct often seems ridiculous, the secret reasons of which are wise and solid.

We arrive novices at the different ages of life; and want experience, though we have had many years to gain it.

The greatest of all cunning is, to seem blind to the snares laid for us; men are never so easily deceived as while they are endeavoring to deceive others.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1822.

COL. HAMMOND,

Secretary of the State of Georgia, who was superseded in his office during a short absence from the seat of government for the benefit of his health, by Gov. Clark's appointing S. Whitaker to that station, returned to Milledgeville on the 17th ult. He repaired to his office, and demanded of Mr. Whitaker, the new incumbent, a surrender of said office and records to himself, as the only person having a legal right to them; which demand was absolutely refused by Whitaker. He then went to the executive office, and made a like demand of the Governor, and met with a like refusal. He has now published a statement of the proceedings relative to the vacation of his office; in which he says, that his going away was for the sole purpose of improving his health, which had been for some time declining; that he gave a power of attorney to his senior clerk to transact business in his absence, and otherwise arranged his affairs, so that they could not possibly suffer during his stay from home. He concludes by protesting against the acts of Gov. Clark and Simon Whitaker, as being measures of violence and usurpation; and notifies his fellow-citizens, that no act of Simon Whitaker, as Secretary of State, will have any force or validity.

Gov. Clark justifies his conduct by appealing to that clause in the constitution of Georgia, which invests the governor with power to make appointments "When any office shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise."

The question now arises, What is a *vacancy*? Col. Hammond denies having vacated his office. The Washington City Gazette, remarking on the construction given by Gov. Clark to the absence of Col. Hammond, (i. e. that it was an abandonment of the office of Secretary of State) exclaims—"What a pitiable plight such a *construction* by the President, would put some of our executive officers in, who are now amusing themselves at the springs and elsewhere!"

What will be the decision of the Legislature of Georgia relative to this business, is beyond our ken; but it does appear to an impartial observer, that Gov. Clark's *construction* of the constitution, is a strained one,—and that the consequent measures be pursued, were high-handed and arbitrary.

It is the misfortune of Editors of public journals, that they are often compelled to decide in matters, when their inclination is averse, and their judgment incompetent, to the task.

Two or three weeks since, there was sent to us from a neighboring county, a communication on the present practice of electioneering, purporting to be from "an American, who has sought neither civil nor military offices." The subject on which the writer has hit, is one which nobody is more desirous of seeing discussed than ourselves. The course pursued by a great many of the candidates, to enlist popular favor in their behalf, has attracted the notice, and drawn forth the pointed reprehension, of some of the best citizens in our state. The Grand Juries of Montgomery and Wayne counties, (and possibly others,) have presented the practice as an evil and grievance to the people at large. And it would give us real satisfaction to *present* (in the shape of communications, &c.) a practice so prolific of demoralizing effects. If we could be brought to believe that the communication mentioned above would have a tendency to lessen the evil complained of, we would cheerfully publish it,—in spite of its crude, phlogistic style; but the more we read it, the less we like it.

If the writer really wishes to know how he looks in print, here he is:

"One of the baneful effects of this corrupt, and odious electioneering is, Counties are too much crowded with magistrates, who are by no means fit to fill the office. Some of them are insolvents, and even dishonest men. Some are drunkards, profane swearers, obscene adulterers, and so destitute of truth, their promises are worth

nothing: and it is only a matter of convenience, if they perform them. Some of those profligate men called magistrates, may be seen, holding their courts in grog or whiskey shops! Some times, take drunken evidence, and sometimes made drunken decisions! This looks like making a mock of the dignity of the State, and trampling its honor under foot. Such a whiskey court, is no better than a court of owls. Sometimes those tools of designing men, may be seen on the bench in county courts! How painful to see drunkards, profane swearers, liars, obscene characters, and some under impeachment for perjury, sitting on the bench as judges! Such magistrates, are a total disgrace to the county Courts; and a reproach to those corrupt States-men who had them appointed."

"Another dreadful effect of electioneering is, it tends to increase drunkenness. The more treats, the more will people get into the destructive habit of drinking to excess. And notwithstanding the government of each State in particular, and of the unighted States in general, is a serious thing, and a matter of great importance to the Americans; the elections are disgraced with abundance of strong drink, and often polluted with odious drunkenness!! Drunkards are mean and base enough to look for those needless treats, and to think they drink on free cost at such times: but it may cost their children very dear in future. Every man ought to be sober, and vote with an honest heart, and good judgment. The highly favored people of America should remember well, what corruption, dissipation, and bribery did to the Republics of Greece, of Carthage, and of Rome; and see them like mountains, sink in the sea of an imperial government, and appear no more."

"He that would sell his vote, and he that would buy it, are but fit to be slaves. And were there not better men, America would soon be in slavery. And with horror and pale dismay, the sorrowful Americans (once happy and honorable) might look forward,—for a Julius Cæsar,—a bloody tyrant, coming forward to claim the empire; and fix the galling yoke of slavery on the neck of millions."

Now if "Philanthropist" will say he wishes the balance of his communication (which is of a goodly length) published, we will do it. The original manuscript has been returned in pursuance of the request of the respectable gentleman who communicated it.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

We were told, a week or two since, that silver had been discovered in Lincoln county; but, about the same time, a gentleman from Lincoln to whom the subject was mentioned, ridiculed it, and said it was all a clever trick upon the credulity of some honest people: that the gentleman engaged in reducing the ore, used a hollow stick with a lump of silver in it, to stir the ore while fusing. This put the matter at rest with us, until we received, last week, a communication from an esteemed correspondent in Lincolnton; who mentioned, that a gentleman told him he had seen a piece of silver, in a bar, which had been melted in a smith's fire, from ore found 10 or 11 miles from Lincolnton. The same gentleman informed our correspondent, that he had seen a rifle partly mounted with the above mentioned silver, which was much brighter than some common silver put on before. Our correspondent further observes, that Mr. —— lately got from the ore 15 lbs. of metal, which was very heavy, and a great proportion of it supposed to be silver. A lump of gold, as large as the end of a man's thumb, was also said to be found. Lead, in small quantities, has been found for a number of years, in the same neighborhood. This ore has been found in abundance on four or five plantations; and it is supposed that a ridge, more than a quarter of a mile in length, is full of it.

Another correspondent of ours writes as follows:

"The existence of silver, in particular, and also of copper and lead, in Lincoln county, has of late been strongly asserted, and pretty generally believed. The particular kind of rocks that is reported to contain these metallic riches, occurs very abundantly in several pretty extensive localities some eight or nine miles S. E. of Lincolnton. Specimens of these metals, said to have been procured from this quar-

ter, are exhibited. Many persons, however, from the unproductive appearance of the rocks, or ore, and the want of confidence in the experiments made for the reduction of the metals, are still skeptical on the subject. And, in this state of uncertainty, it is to be regretted that no accurate analysis of the rocks has yet, as I know of, been made, to set the matter at rest. The proprietors, I understand, are sanguine in their expectations; and the mass of evidence, thus far, appears to be in their favor.

Of the character of these rocks, I have only been informed that they present some appearance of *stratification*, with a dip considerably vertical, allied to gneiss. But their appearance is very different from that of the ordinary granitic rocks of the surrounding country.

More explicit information on this head will, it is presumed, shortly be obtained."

The Lincoln ore certainly contains either gold, or silver, or lead, or some base metal. Whichever it is, we should suppose that the evidences in its favor would at least warrant a small expense in testing it. A small quantity of it might easily be sent to Professor Olmstead, at Chapel Hill, who would soon ascertain what it is.

PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

Whereas the Presbytery of Orange has, from the consideration of the prevalence of sickness in Fayetteville, and from the consideration that they deem it unsafe for the Synod to convene at that place, made a formal request of the Moderator of Synod, that the place of meeting be changed from Fayetteville to Hillsborough, and that it meet one day earlier than was originally appointed,—wherefore, agreeably to said application, officially made, the Synod of North-Carolina is requested and directed to meet in Hillsborough, on Wednesday, the 2d of October, 1822, at the hour of 11 o'clock.

JOHN M. WILSON, Moderator.

Sept. 16, 1822.

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FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE.

A CONVENTION.

This subject has attracted the attention of the people of this State for several years past, at some times, and in some sections of the State, exciting a deeper interest than at others, yet the public feeling has not been suffered at any time entirely to subside. The rapid increase of the white population in the Western Counties seems to present the fact of an inequality in point of representation in too strong terms any longer to be resisted. Applications have been made to the Legislature from time to time to take the sense of the people on the subject, but have as often been made in vain. And although it be amongst the first and most incontestable principles of a republican form of government, that the people have the power of new modelling their forms of government as to them may seem best for promoting their political happiness, still it seems here that they are not to be trusted, not even with the humble privilege of expressing their wishes. If the Constitution be in itself perfect, or so free from objections that no good cause of amendment exist, then there can be but little probability that those who might be chosen as Delegates to correct and revise it, would attempt to correct defects or point out errors where none were found to exist. It is the height of stupidity that we shall be told that the Constitution is the work of our fathers, that it would be sacrilegious to lay the rude hands of revision upon it, when every day's experience satisfies us that it is impossible for man to devise any system even for the promotion of his own happiness, but what a few years trial will satisfy him of its imperfections, and point out remedies which it was impossible for human ken to have foreseen. And yet we are to be told that a Constitution of more than forty years standing, framed under the greatest possible disadvantages, was so perfect in its formation that neither time nor the light of experience can point out its defects, or a change of circumstances render any alteration proper or necessary. If circumstances have so changed the state of our population, as to render some Counties in the State, when compared with others, almost as deserted as Old Sarum, surely it cannot be said that it is a fair experiment of a representative government that this state of things should remain unaltered. The doctrine of representation in government was wholly unknown to the ancients. With them Kings claimed to reign either by divine or hereditary right. It was reserved for those of modern days, and in a great measure for the fathers of our revolution, to establish the doctrine of a free representation of the people in their own government, doctrine so essential to every system that can possess the qualities of freedom, wisdom and energy. But what becomes of this vital principle when there exists such an inequality as that one man shall have the same influence as more than twenty, merely because he happens to reside in a particular section of the community? Representation is the chain of communication between the people and those whom they have committed their exercise of the powers of government. But

however numerous may be the links that thus unite the chain, it should still be strong and discernible, and not so feeble as scarcely to be perceptible to the eye, or felt in the connexion. Such, however, we believe to be the fact as regards the representation of many of the Counties in this State at present. For, although the people enjoy the privilege of electing their representatives, still his weight and influence is so grossly unequal and overbalanced in number, as in a great measure to destroy his power of doing what their interest may demand. To endeavor, as far as practicable to counteract this state of things, a Convention is necessary; and to obtain this rests with a majority of the people. The Legislature has refused to collect the wishes of the people, as such their wishes must be proclaimed through a different channel.

The *Grand Jury of Rowan*, we discover, has presented the subject to the consideration of their fellow-citizens, requested that the people in each captain's district would, on some day before the 19th of October, elect one or more delegates for such district, to meet at the Court House on the 24th October, to deliberate on their grievances. Whether this plan be the most feasible or not, we leave to our readers to determine.

FLORIDA.

The Legislative Council of Florida appear to be diligently engaged in the discharge of their duties. As the business of their first session embraces, as far as practicable, the enactment of a general code of laws for the Territory, it is both important and arduous. Down to the 9th of August many bills had been under consideration, and some of the most interesting had finally passed. Among the former were, bills to raise a revenue—to regulate civil proceedings and chancery proceedings—to regulate damages on bills of exchange—to establish inferior courts—to regulate descent—bills concerning awards and arbitration, proceedings on attachments—to prevent frauds and perjuries—for the distribution of intestate estates—for regulating executions, &c.

The bill providing for the election of a Delegate to Congress had been matured and passed. By this bill the Council have extended the right of suffrage to soldiers, sailors and marines, in the public service. On this principle, however, the Council was nearly divided; a motion being made to exclude that description of persons from voting for Delegates to Congress, it was rejected by the casting vote of the President, Mr. Bronaugh. The members in favor of granting the privilege, were Messrs. Gaither, Hanham, Miller, and White; those against it were Messrs. Call, Law, Murray and Reynolds.

The territory has been, by one of the acts, divided into four counties—in the East, St. John's, and Duval—in the West, Escambia and Jackson.

The following resolution was adopted by the Council on the 9th of August, and a committee appointed to draft a memorial accordingly:

Resolved by the Legislative Council of the territory of Florida, that a respectful memorial ought to be addressed to the President of the United States, upon the subjects of general interest to the inhabitants of this territory, and particularly to request His Excellency to direct the officers of the engineer corps, who are expected shortly to make a survey of Tampa bay, by order of the Secretary of War, to explore the interior of the country, and report to the Governor of this territory the most eligible place for the permanent seat of government, and to lay out the nearest practicable road from St. Augustine to the place designated, and from thence to Pensacola. *National Intel.*

Embassy to France.

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Since it is ascertained that Mr. Gallatin is about returning from France, the appointment of a successor to represent the United States at that court, has become a topic of conversation. The New York Advocate intimates, that the appointment was, in the first instance, offered to Mr. Lowndes, who declined accepting it. It has been subsequently offered to Mr. Calhoun. His determination has not been ascertained. *Petersburg Republican.*

From the Utica (N. Y.) Gazette.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived last evening from Plattsburgh, that one of the Champlain Steam Boats, on her arrival last week at St. Johns, was seized by the Canadian custom house officers for having contraband goods on board, and put in charge of two soldiers. The captain immediately repaired to Montreal with the view of obtaining an order from the governor for her release; but while he was absent, and fearing he might not succeed, the remaining officers and crew contrived to take French leave of his majesty's dominions. The engineer having raised the steam to a proper degree, the soldiers were seized and confined below, the fastening cut, and the boat got underway to the utter amazement of his majesty's faithful subjects, who soon crowded the wharf, but were too late to prevent the escape. An express was immediately despatched to Rouse's Point, but before he arrived, the boat had passed the 45th degree of north latitude.

THE FEVER.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 27.
Although the last reports of the Board of Health are not of a nature to create new alarm, yet the panic still continues, and is extending in the lower part of the city. This is however natural. The alarm is more contagious than the fever; the stoutest heart is appalled by seeing his neighbors fleeing from their abodes, and the only relief is to follow them.

Thirty cases of yellow fever were reported by the board of health of New-York for the week, ending on Saturday noon, 31st ult. A number of deaths had also taken place during the week. The southern part of the city is almost wholly deserted; and nearly all the business is now transacted in the northern section and at Greenwich.

Information was given to the Board, which, if correct, (and it had not then been satisfactorily ascertained) discovers the source of the disease to be entirely local. It is that a cargo of hides had been deposited in a store in Rector street, which had become putrid; which was corroborated by two or three individuals.

We have hitherto believed that the Yellow Fever is not a disease of our climate; and we believe that in the present instance it was imported. We have also hitherto been a full believer in the doctrine of contagion. But it is a fact that cannot be contradicted, however contrary to antecedent opinions, that of the more than one hundred cases that have occurred since the commencement of the present epidemic, it is not known or believed that *one single case* has been contracted by personal communication with the sick, out of the pestilential atmosphere.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Our office is removed at present about a mile and a quarter from its permanent establishment at 159 Pearl-street—but we find ourselves only in about the centre of the population of the city. It is astonishing to witness the rapid progress New-York is making towards becoming one of the greatest cities in the world. Canal-street, now above half a mile long, and elegantly built on both sides, was a mere swamp three years ago, and it is computed that nearly 2,500 houses have been built within the last two years above that street, which was then considered the North western boundary of the city. In fact, Grand, Broome, Spring, and the other great streets (the names of which we hardly yet know,) crossing from the East to the North river, are each soon to become as great and almost as long as Broadway.

Greenwich is all alive with merchants and business—a new city is made there, and if by enchantment, within the last week. The principal shipping is hauling to the docks in the neighborhood of the State Prison.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

A distressing sickness prevails at Louisville, Ky. In one week, from the 5th to the 12th inst. twenty deaths occurred in that town, of which 14 were by the bilious fever.

A vessel arrived at New London, Conn. on the 29th ult. from Wilmington, N. C. with four persons on board, who were supposed to be sick of the yellow fever. They were put under the care of the U. S. hospital physician. On the 25th one died—One was very ill on the 26th; but the remaining two were convalescent.

Fever at Havana.

The Governor of Havana, and also the Captain of the Port, both died previous to the 20th ult.; the former of black vomit, the latter of an illness of some months. The fever was abating, a few days previous to the 20th August.

Dr. Hosack of New-York, recommends to those, at this season, who are attacked with coldness, pain in the head, pain in the back and limbs, burning of the eyes, oppression about the region of the stomach, the immediate use of glauber, epsom, or rochelle salts, and a frequent drink of thin gruel toast water, or herb tea, during the operation of said purgative. The doctor also approves of the use of castor oil and catnip tea, recommended with so much success by Howard of America, the late Richardson Underhill.

CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Is recommended in cases of fever; such as carbonated mead, spruce beer, good bottled cider, bottled porter, soda water, &c.—in fact all those fluids which contain fixed air. The diet should be simple and nutritious, with a good proportion of vegetables and ripe fruit; no salt meats, high-seasoned dishes, or spirituous liquor; the body should be kept clean, with frequent tepid baths; the bowels kept open and free; the mind tranquil and easy.—All exercise should be avoided in the very heat of the day; and the damp and chilliness of the mornings and evenings guarded against by warm clothing. In wet, or very damp weather, fires should be lit in all the rooms, particularly the bed-rooms; the windows should never be left open during the night.

IMPORTANT.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, declaring that satisfactory information had been received, that the ports of the Islands belonging to Great Britain, had been thrown open for the admission of all vessels from the United States, and that consequently all British vessels from any of the colonies should be admitted to a free trade to any of the ports in the United States, *provided no articles, other than the growth or produce of said Islands, or the dependencies of Great Britain in North America, were imported into the United States.*

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

In Belmont county, (O.) about half a mile from the river Ohio, one of the ancient mounds has recently been opened and penetrated. This mound was 40 feet in diameter at the base, sixteen feet high, and flat at the top, bearing upon it large trees, with marks of a succession of growths which had decayed. The 5th stratum in this mound consisted of several layers of human bones, laid transversely in a great mass of decayed matter 5 or 6 inches thick. These bones, when exposed to the air, would moulder away, (altho' they seemed solid when taken up,) the toe and finger nails were nearly entire; the hair long, fine, and of a dark brown color; and by letting the dirt dry, and brushing it off, it would bear to be combed and straightened out. Under the bones were flint stone spear heads, suitable to be inserted into the end of a long pole, and some pieces of iron 2 or 3 feet long, a kind of cut-and-thrust sword in their make, their handles were ornamented with rings or ferules of silver and lead, on which were the representations of serpents and birds, and had also various triangular, rectangular, circular and elliptical figures, made with great mathematical exactness.—*Petersburg Republican.*

FROM HOLME'S ANNALS.

In 1669, the Legislature of Carolina passed a law, entitled "An act concerning marriage," which declared that, "as people might wish to marry, and there being no ministers, in order that none might be hindered from so necessary a work, for the preservation of mankind, any two persons, carrying before the governor and council a few of their neighbors, and declaring their mutual assent, shall be deemed man and wife." Chalmers observes that, "during almost twenty years, we can trace nothing of clergymen in the history or laws of Carolina."

RELIKS OF ROYALTY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD. AUG. 20. The Gloves worn by Mary Queen of Scots, those worn by King Charles II. and the cap worn by Queen Anne, at their respective coronations, are now in the possession of lady residing in this city. They are made of fine linen cambric, and are remarkably plain. The gloves of Queen Mary, are long; those of King Charles short, and bound round with white riband. The cap is likewise bound round with white riband, and trimmed with lace about one inch and a quarter in width. These ancient reliks were left by Bishop Spratt, to his niece; and by her to her daughter, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Scott; at whose death, they came into possession of the lady alluded to above.

SOUTH-AMERICA.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 9. Capt. Hamilton of the brig Oswego, arrived here on Saturday, in 48 days from Buenos Ayres, informs us, that a considerable quantity of flour from the United States had arrived at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, which caused that article to fall rapidly. Produce of the country was very high, and likely to be more so, the demand from Europe being great. The government of Buenos Ayres were anxiously expecting a minister from the U. S., with the acknowledgement of their independence. Mr. Forbes, the American Agent, stood high in the estimation of the government and people. The Fourth of July was celebrated in a handsome and spirited manner, at Buenos Ayres, by the citizens of the United States, on which occasion an appropriate address was delivered by Mr. Forbes.

THE PATRIOTS.

Two brigs of war, purchased for the patriots, have arrived at Cartagena from Europe.

The Sapphire ship, 16, and the Mosquito brig, 13 guns, have been bought of the British government, for the same purpose.

Extract of a letter from Bahia, (Brazil), July 19, 1822.

"With regard to the political situation of this country at the present moment, the city is governed by European troops, in number about 2500, under the command of the Governor at arms, appointed by the Cortes, and at present strict martial law prevails. The civil government is administered by a chosen few among the people; they are however, under the direction of the Governor at Arms—his

word is in all cases. The villages in the vicinity have all declared in favour of the Prince.

A body of 7 or 8 thousand Brazilians have assembled in the interior, and at present they appear determined to support their first decision. All communication is cut off between the city and country—consequently the consumption of foreign produce is not more than one third as much as formerly. The European Portuguese are daily expecting a large reinforcement from Lisbon, and the Brazilians are hoping and have reason to expect a reinforcement of troops and a supply of arms from Rio. The militia, about 2500 men, are under arms from 1 o'clock until night, and perform guard duty at some of the posts of minor importance. The Brazilian troops in the city are disarmed, and prohibited from leaving. All the negroes in the streets are forced to assist at the fortifications which are now erecting in the suburbs of the city, and the citadel is filled with munitions of war and provisioned for six months.

Much jealousy exists with regard to the English and French, as they have taken some part in the politics of the country. Very little money is in circulation, and notes not to be discounted on any premium. The produce of the country must be paid for partly in advance, and the remainder when the goods are embarked. In fact, there is neither confidence nor money in circulation.

In port—French 64 gun ship Amazon, (stationed) the commander of which has politely offered the protection of his ship to the Americans at Bahia, in a communication to M^r. Odlin, the U. S. Consul—British sloop of war Pheasant, just arrived from Africa—and three or four Portuguese armed merchantmen."

[Salem Register.]

FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 5.

The Spanish schr. Rosalie, arrived at this port on Tuesday, left Havana on the 22d ult. We learn, by this arrival, that accounts had been received there from the Peninsula, by a packet from Barcelona, to the 23d of July. The royal guard of Ferdinand, who had so abruptly left Madrid, according to our last accounts by the way of France and England, are represented to have reached the French frontier, where they were received in a friendly manner by the Cordon Sanitar. The opinion appears to be general in Cuba, that the Kings of France and Spain have a perfectly good understanding upon the subject of the late disturbances in Spain—but a confident expectation was at the same time entertained, that the Constitutionalists will be able to save their country from the horrors of a revolution, notwithstanding the efforts of the disaffected to overturn the present order of things.

Courier.

A piratical captain, well known at Pensacola, is said to have been lately taken off the coast of Cuba, by an U. S. armed vessel, when a number of the merchants of Havana united and sent a deputation with a tender of \$10,000 to the American officer, to ransom the prisoner; but it was indignantly refused. American officers are not to be bribed, if their government is trifled with by the aiders and abettors of pirates.—*Mobile Register.*

Col. Duane, of Philadelphia, being about to take a distant journey, offers the Aurora establishment for sale.

[His journey is supposed to be to Mexico; and it is whispered he is offered a fat appointment under the Emperor Iturbide.]—*Eds. CAR.*

Montgomery, (Alab.) Aug. 23.

It is reported by a gentleman who arrived in yesterday's stage, that hostilities in the Creek nation had commenced between the Big Warrior and M'Intosh. We have heard before that there was a misunderstanding between these personages; but have not learned the cause of their difference. The character of the reporter is known to us, and we doubt not his veracity. It is possible, however, that he may be misinformed; and that rumor has created "a tempest in a tea pot."

RALEIGH, SEPT. 13.

It becomes our painful duty to recite one of the most distressing occurrences that ever happened in this city; the particulars of which, from the evidence subsequently given in, appear to be as follows: On Friday night, the 6th inst. an altercation took place between Mr. James Boylan and Mr. Richard Hains, at the bar room of the latter; and, after several harsh words had passed between them, Mr. B. was seen suddenly retreating from the bar to the billiard room, (a distance of about thirty feet,) with blood issuing from a wound immediately below the neck, apparently inflicted by a dirk or knife, where he fell, and instantly expired. Mr. H. was secured in jail till the morning, when he was examined, and again committed to prison, to stand his trial at our next Superior Court.—Star.

Dr. Bronaugh, late of the U. S. army; Edmund Law, Esq. late of Washington

City, and Col. Barnett of Florida, are candidates for the office of Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Florida.

Kentucky.—The following is a complete list of the members elected in the state of Kentucky to the Eighteenth Congress:

David Trimble	*T. P. Moore
Thomas Metcalfe	*David White
John T. Johnson	*Charles A. Wickliffe
Francis Johnson	*Philip Thompson
H. Clay	*Robert P. Henry
R. P. Letcher and	*Richard A. Buckner

Those marked thus * are not members of the present Congress.

Intemperance.—There is no character which appears more despicable and deformed than that of a drunkard. Bosonos, who was addicted to this vice, having set up for a share in the Roman Empire, and being defeated in a great battle, he hung himself. When he was seen by the army in this condition, notwithstanding he behaved himself very bravely, the common jest was, that the thing they saw hanging upon the tree before them was not a man, but a bottle.

THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

.....of that tree,
Whose mortal taste brought death into the world,
And all our woe.

Writers have differed in opinion on what species of fruit it was that Adam and his wife ate in Paradise, contrary to divine command. Some say it was an apple—others, who are fond of sweet fruit, assert it was a fig; while others, partial to acids, contend it was citron. Rabbi Solomon is of opinion that Moses concealed its name, fearful that it would be detected by all the world, and that no one would ever taste of it.

With that submissive deference due to the profound wisdom of the Robbins, we humbly differ from this learned Israelite, as it appears to us that if the fruit was known, more would be eaten of it than of any other.

Salisbury Bible Society.

THE members of this society and all other persons friendly to the benevolent objects of the institution, are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Court House on Saturday, the 12th of October. After the business of the Society is disposed of, a sermon will be delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman.

September 15th, 1822.—20

J. BRASFIELD, M.D., DENTIST,

R EPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he is prepared to attend their commands in every thing that relates to his profession. His residence, for the short time of his stay, will be at Mr. W. H. Slaughter's; where, it is requested, all messages requiring his assistance may be sent.

September 24, 1822.—2wt'21

Division of Rowan.

N OTICE.—A bill will be laid before the next General Assembly for a division of Rowan county: the new county to be laid off on the north side of the River.

September 18th, 1822.—20

Salisbury Races.

T HE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 23d of October next.

First day, three mile heats; second day, two mile heats; third day, one mile heats,—free for all horses, geldings, or mares. Fourth day, the proprietors' purse,—free for all nags owned and raised in the county.

JAMES HUIK, Treasurer.

Salisbury, Sept. 24, 1822.—4wt'23

Marshal's Sale.

B Y virtue of an execution to me directed, is sued from the Circuit Court of North-Carolina, at the instance of the United States Bank, against Alexander Frolock and Alexander Long, will be exposed to public auction for cash, at the Court-House in Salisbury, North-Carolina, on the 31st day of October next, a certain tract of Land, lying on the Yadkin river, supposed to contain one thousand acres, more or less, in the county of Rowan, North-Carolina. This tract of land is the tract that Alexander Frolock sold to Judge Murphy.

Due attendance will be given by me, BEVERLY DANIEL, Marshal.

By JAMES TURNER, Dep. Marshal.

Sept. 19, 1822.—6t'25

By the Governor of the State of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

W HEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorised to cause the unsold lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale: Now, therefore, I, Gabriel Holmes, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the said lands shall be commenced at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 28th of October next, under the superintendance of a Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the said sale to, or near the site which shall previously be laid off for a town, on the said lands, should such adjournment be deemed advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser, at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: One eighth at the expiration of one year, one fourth at the expiration of two years, one fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years. The sale to continue two weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 12th day of September, 1822.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

5wt'25

Land to be sold for Taxes.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Monday the 18th day of November next, the following tracts of land, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and contingent charges thereon) due for the years 1820 and 1821.

100 acres (owner not known) lying on Long

Shoal Creek, joining lands of George Harman,

Loville and Potter, and others, (not listed.)

125 acres belonging to the heirs of James

Wilson, lying on Potts' Creek, joining lands of

Daniel Conrad, Jacob Shuford and others, (do. do.)

300 acres lying on naked creek, joining lands

of William Koots and others, supposed to be

long to — Davis' Legatees, (do. do.)

200 acres lying near the Catawba Springs, (be-

longing to — Pringle's estate,) listed by Capt.

John Reid for the year 1820, for the year 1821

not listed.

88 acres lying on Snow Creek, joining lands of

John Null and others, (formerly listed by said

Null) belonging to — Rhyne, (do. do.)

300 acres lying on the waters of Maiden Creek,

and Pinch gut, joining lands of Henry Sides and

George Lutz, supposed to belong to the legatees of

— Jarrett, (do. do.)

100 acres lying on Jacobs' River, joining lands

of Joseph Johnson and others, supposed to be

the property of William Reid, (do. do.)

JOHN COULTER, Sheriff of Lincoln County.

September 27th, 1822. 127r

2mt'24

Jack, Don Pizarro.

F OR SALE, the celebrated Jack Don Pizarro. He will be seven years old next spring; is uncommonly large, and well formed; of great strength and vigor, and an excellent and sure fool-getter.....Price, \$600.

3wt'22 JUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 23, 1822.

Advertisement.

T HERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the road, to the scite of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of; and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given, by

J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
C. S. WOODS.

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

Having employed a competent workman to help him, he assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1

POETRY.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF LIFE.

How blest the pilgrim who in trouble
Can lean upon a bosom friend;
Strength, courage, hope, with him redoube,
When foes assail or griefs impend.
Care flies before his footsteps, straying
At day break o'er the purple heath,
He plucks the wild flow'r's round him playing
And binds their beauties in a wreath.

More dear to him the fields and mountains,
When with his friend abroad he roves,
Rests in the shade near sunny fountains,
Or talks by moonlight through the groves;
For him the vine expands its clusters,
Spring wakes for him her woodland quire;
Yea, though the storm of winter blusters,
'Tis summer by his ev'n'ing fire.

In good old age serenely dying,
When all he lov'd forsakes his view,
Sweet is Affection's voice replying,
"I follow soon," to his "adieu."
Nay then, though earthly ties are riven,
The spirit's union will not end,
Happy the man, whom Heav'n hath given
In life and death a faithful friend.

FROM THE HANPDEY PATRIOT.

A FRAGMENT.

"Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness!"
Far away from all the little petty
Rivalries—the eternal, unceasing
Gossiping of a country town. Scarcely
A being in it but knows more about
His neighbor and all his little private
Home concerns, than he does about himself
Or his own affairs.
Neither the little domestic circle,
The walk—the ride—a ramble o'er the fields—
The innocent amusement—the pursuit
Of honest industry, nor the still more
Humble and would-be quiet and peaceful
Retreats of solitude and study, but
Must be every hour intruded on by
Officious, meddling curiosity;
Which in other words, may be better called
The sharp and biting tongue of slander.

V.

BENEVOLENCE.

From the low prayer and plaint of woe,
O never! never turn away thine ear—
Forlorn in this bleak wilderness below;
Ah! what were men should Heaven refuse
To hear!
To others do (the law is not severe)
What to thyself thou wishest to be done,
Forgive thy foes and love thy parents dear,
And friends and native land—not those alone,
All human weal and woe learn thou to make
Thine own.

BEATTIE.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

NEWSPAPERS.

In the following extract of a letter to the editor, the readers of the America will promptly recognize the chaste style and exemplary sentiments of one who till recently divided the cares, responsibilities and labors of our professional life:—Rhode-Isl. Amer.

I am much indebted to you for the punctuality with which you forward me your paper. Aside from the pleasure which is derived from every thing which reminds one of former scenes and fondly cherished recollections, he must have renounced all sympathy with the hopes and sorrows of his fellow men, who does not feel a desire, however removed from the whirl of its busy traffics, to look out, now and then, upon the mighty throng, and note its shifting and fantastic phases.

A newspaper has been termed a "map of busy life." I should prefer to denominate it a picture, in which the "very age and body of the times" stand out in vivid distinctness of form, and living fidelity of colouring. In such a miscellany, the various passions of men disclose all their workings, and what accident or design may have concealed in one part, is unconsciously betrayed in another. Here the moralist labours, with a heart of controversy, to stem the torrent of modern corruption; there the politician discourses wisely on the mysteries of legislation and government. In one department, the mind is summoned to consider the solemnities of religion, and the realities of a future world; in another, the eye is attracted by a gorgeous display of the various commodities, which minister to the wants or luxuries of the present. The whole is certainly an interesting and instructive view of the machinery and movements of society.

The extensive influence which newspapers have acquired, particularly in this country, renders them very important and efficient auxiliaries to any cause in which they are enlisted. They insensibly give a tone to public senti-

ment, and mould the popular mind almost to any model. This is effected, too, in a manner the best adapted to attain its object, because least liable to conflict with the passions and prejudices of men. Few are benefitted by open and direct personal advice, however sound and cogent; but by the slowly mining influence of general reasoning, however specious, men are "taught as though you taught them not," and are won over to the adoption of new opinions, while they are taking credit to themselves for the intrepid exercise of their own unbiased judgments.

An editor, therefore, exercises a power over the minds, and consequently over the actions of a community, which, as it yields in extent, importance and true dignity to that of the Divine alone, is second to that only in the weight of its responsibilities. He holds in his hands an instrument, which he may render subservient to the best interests, temporal and eternal, of his fellow men, or may pervert into an engine fearfully active in the perpetration of extensive and enduring mischief. If he strive to mislead the minds, to foster the prejudices, or stimulate the evil passions of men, he will inflict an injury upon society, which will call for the severe visitings of justice; but if he stoop from his legitimate elevation, or submit to the dictation of designing men, or pander to the base passions and corruptions of a party, he will deserve to be degraded from the station which he had perverted.

But, my dear sir, if you will pardon me for thus gravely talking to you on this subject, I will assure you, that I am not unaware, that, in this case, as in most others, duties are reciprocal, and that not a few of the actual sins, and a vast proportion of the censorial deficiencies of editors, are attributable to their readers. Notwithstanding the influence over their minds, to which I have alluded, there are few readers, who do not claim, and sometimes attempt to exercise, the fancied right to enforce a compliance on the part of an editor, with the particular views of themselves or their party, not seeming to know or care, that he is assailed by many similar and conflicting claims, and that unless he were endowed with the convenient lubricity of Proteus, he could not give general satisfaction. It is a lamentable fact, that editors are too generally regarded merely as caterers for the public, and not as persons, claiming all the immunities of gentlemen, as much entitled as their readers, and certainly seldom less qualified, to form and express their own opinions, to say nothing of the individual stake which they thus lay down, and the consciousness of responsibility which must rest upon the conscience of every honorable and enlightened man. An editor certainly ought to respect the opinions of his readers, and his own interest needs no additional inducement; but he should not betray his trust, and sacrifice his independence, to the dictation of others, perhaps as little qualified to direct him, by conception of his duties, or competency to discharge them, as was the fabled Phaeton to drive the chariot of Apollo.

I am gratified to know, that the character of newspapers has already undergone, in some degree, a salutary change. They are more generally conducted by men of talents and respectability, whose acquirements fit them for diffusing sound principles and liberal knowledge, and whose characters elevate them above the temptations or control of sinister influence. Many of those have devoted themselves, with laudable and enlightened zeal, to the promotion of the permanent interests of society, and to exciting and fostering a taste for those elevated and liberal studies, which exalt and refine the manners and morals of a people. Such editors, moreover, have effected much towards introducing a more courteous and gentlemanly tone among themselves.—We certainly see less of that fierce and bitter collision between editors, which often degraded them to the rank of pugilists. Could they treat each other with more courtesy, and be less ready to pervert obvious meanings, and impugn unquestionable motives, ("as the manner of some is,") they would do less towards mutually neutralizing their legitimate influence.

There is one trait in the character of many modern newspapers, which is particularly pleasing; I mean the more frequent introduction of religious articles. Some have thought the subject improperly introduced into

publications so ephemeral and heterogeneous. But this objection is not entitled to any weight. Certainly, it is important, that in works so generally, and in numerous cases, exclusively read, the subject, before which all others shrink into comparative nothingness, should be proposed to the mind, and pressed home upon the conscience. Moses commanded the Israelites to teach the law diligently to their children, and to talk of it when they sat in their houses, when they walked by the way, when they lay down, and when they rose up. So should the lessons of our holy religion be taught, and by the aid of newspapers, the glad tidings to salvation might be conveyed to many spots, which were never enlivened

By the Church going bell,
Nor smiled when a Sabbath appeared;

and the attention of many might be excited, who would otherwise have neglected the word of God, and the stated ministrations of the sanctuary. Surely, an instrument which has been so potent an agent in pulling down and building up the kingdoms of this world, will not be inappropriately or uselessly employed in aiding to overturn the kingdom of Satan, and build up the everlasting dominion of our Redeemer.

COMMUNICATION.

RIGH'T, WRONG'S NO MAN.

In discussing moral subjects, hardly any has occasioned greater obscurity, and, of consequence, more violent disputes, than the ambiguity of terms, the vague and indeterminate idea annexed to them by different parties. Of this, no word can afford a more striking instance than the word *right*. Although some people may agree in some general and indefinite notions of right and justice, we are not on this account, however, to imagine that the rights of men are indefinable, or that there are not general classes to which they may be reduced. We know that the rights of some men are imperceptible, and that no pre-eminence or prerogative whatever can give a title to deprive any innocent member of his rights, without his existence is either precarious or miserable.—How often is property withdrawn from its lawful possessor—not only by robbery, but also by unfair commerce. How often are the ignorant and illiterate defrauded by persons whose integrity is founded upon unfair and unknown principles; and whose conduct every honest, reflecting and rational being will inevitably censure, detect and abhor, knowing that those persons do not act from just motives. Peradventure I may be asked, What is understood by the term *justice*? I answer, it is the basis of all society, and the sure bond of all commerce. Human society would no longer be any thing but a vast scene of robbery, if no respect were paid to this virtue, which secures every one in the possession of his property. The obligation imposed on all men to be just, is easily shewn to be a law of nature. Therefore, all nations and persons ought strictly to cultivate justice, and not fraud men out of their rights.

AMERICA.

MORAL REFLECTION.

Uncertain is the tenor of life. Those who now experience the loss of a companion that but yesterday like them was vigorous and hopeful; who were called to view the lifeless remains, the solemn, mournful procession, and consigns to the tomb a partner and a friend; have reason awfully to pause and seriously reflect, that whatever may be their present condition, however health may invigorate their frame—however fortune smile, and worldly pleasures with alluring aspect promise long enjoyment, to-morrow may behold them, swept as a flower before the hand of death—their youth, their beauty, wealth and worldly pleasure, "buried in one common grave"—their spirit—where? Their conduct must determine. An hour may change the scene, and a death bed prove the pleasures of the world to be but glittering vanity, which, disposed before the mirror of truth—with-out virtue—a chaos of darkness and fearful remorse ensue. Serenity and peace attend the virtuous. Temperate are their pleasures; innocent and exhilarating their amusements; their employments rational and useful. Gliding on in an even tenor, their lives are contented and comparatively happy; and their end glorious. View the dying Christian! Cheerful and serenely happy, he yields his breath, and in his Saviour's arms, his soul reposes in the sure hope of glorious immortality.—"Vast are the works of the Almighty!" Sublimely beautiful the appearance of the Heavens! "Orderly is nature in her course!" and wonderful the structure of the earth! More vast—more beautiful—far more transcendantly glorious is true virtue in its operations and effect! More valuable than the "gold

of Ophir" is religion; and more to be prized than the plaudits of mercenary millions, is the testimony of an approving conscience.

From the Winchester Republican.

I have always admired the character of our republican institutions; not only because the people were the sovereigns of the land—not only because their rights are more secure than under any other form of government; but because I have fancied there was a peculiar and admirable adaption of the great political principles of our government to the advancement of the christian religion. There is something in the character of christianity which fits it to become the idol of a republican nation. It speaks to the people. "To the poor (it is said) the gospel shall be preached." Not peculiarly to the indigent, but to the body of the population; to that class who are generally denominaded poor, but who are absolutely the most independent portion of the country—who think for themselves—who act not by first asking whether it is fashionable or popular, but by asking whether it is right. This is the character of the great body of the American people, in whose hands all the power of the nation is vested. If christianity had been promulgated after the great political principle had been acknowledged that the people are the sovereigns of every country, its enemies might have said that it was intended as an engine to act upon popular feeling. But if we remember that it was sent into the world when Augustus Cæsar was on the *throne of the world*; and that eighteen hundred years from that period this simple political principle became first recognized and acted upon, and was then found to harmonize so perfectly with the simple principles of religion promulgated at a time so long antecedent,—does it not speak volumes in its favor? Yes; and travel from one end of our country to the other, and you see the effects of this great political principle and the principle of christianity blending together. You see in the most uncultivated parts of our land, that as soon as the settlers have cleared a small space, and are able to obtain the necessities of life, they join their common labor, and raise a log building to answer the purposes of a meeting house. Who that has pierced our deep woods, where only here and there signs of life and civilization present themselves, but must have observed with astonishment, that although neighbors are miles apart, yet, that in some central situation the humble log meeting house rises to view, and to the eye of the christian softens the dreariness of uncultivated nature! True, the preacher is as lowly as his hearers; but the simplicity of truth needs but little decoration; and I have never alighted from my horse (sometimes from curiosity, I confess—sometimes, I trust, from a better principle) to attend one of these meetings, but when I have observed an attentive congregation eager to embrace truth wherever they might find it. I have thought there were materials forming in the midst of those solitudes, at which the heart of the wretched who might attempt to usurp the liberties of his country would tremble. "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's," was the text of one of these humble preachers on an occasion of this kind. And when he depicted the rights of his rustic hearers, as citizens of this country, he repeated the bold truths of the declaration of independence, although he probably had never seen that instrument. And when the meeting dissolved, I thought I observed a sentiment of noble pride and humble gratitude expressed in their looks, because they were lords of the soil on which they trod, and held of no superior.

Thus it is that the christian religion is addressed to, and, what is more, is supported by, that class of the community who in this country possesses the power in their own hands, and are virtually the people; and hence I argue that it is peculiarly adapted to republican institutions. Christianity, like our constitution, knows no orders of nobility—no distinctions of rank further than merit creates them; and they are not less odious to our republican institutions than opposed by the principles of our religion. The sun of fashion and the sun of righteousness never revolve in the same sphere; and he who baskes in the beams of the one, is seldom warmed by the rays of the other. The cold atmosphere of ceremony, in which high life treads, chills all religious fervour; pride, which is the nutriment on which it feeds, is no one of the christian virtues; whilst among the middle class of the community, in whom most of the political powers in this country is lodged, the christian religion finds its friends and supporters. W.

Public Welfare dependant on Religion.

The belief of religion is of such importance to public welfare, that the most expressive description we could give of a society of men in the utmost disorder, would be to say there is no fear of God left among them. Imagination would immediately conceive them abandoned to rapine and violence, to perfidy and treachery; as deceived, oppressing and oppressed; consumed by intestine broils, and ripe for becoming a prey to the first invader. On the other hand, in order to form the idea of a society flourishing in its highest glory, we need only conceive the belief of a christian principle exerting its full influence on the heart and lives of all the members. Instantly, the most amiable scene would open to our view. We should see cause of public disunion removed, when men were animated with that noble spirit of love and charity which our religion breathes, and formed to the pursuit of those higher interests which give no occasion to competition and jealousy. We should see families, neighborhoods, and communities living in amity, and pursuing with one heart and mind the common interest; sobriety of manners and simplicity of life, restored; virtuous industry carrying on its useful labours, and cheerful contentment everywhere reigning. Politicians may lay down what plans they please for advancing prosperity; but in truth, it is the prevalence of the principles of religion and virtue, which forms the strength and glory of a nation. When these are totally wanting, no measures contrived by human wisdom can supply the defect. In proportion as they prevail, they raise the state of society from that sad degeneracy into which it is at present sunk, and carry it forward, under the blessing of Heaven, towards that happy period, when *nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall learn war any more.*

The Lord may delay, but he will never deny, those blessings to his children which are for his glory to grant, or for their good to enjoy. "Look unto the generations of old, and see if ever any trusted in God and were confounded." "Open thy mouth wide," saith the Lord God of Love, "and I will fill it." "What then my reader is thy petition, and what is thy request? Does sin lie heavy on thine heart?—Do fierce and fiery temptations assault thy soul? Are thine inbred corruptions like a mighty torrent, ready to overwhelm thee? Do doubts and fears depress thy spirits? Or, art thou sinking under the pressure of temporal afflictions? Remember, Jesus is still on his throne, and still it stands on record in the faithful word, "Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. Teach thou, then, the Lord's leisure; be strong, and he shall comfort thine heart; wait, I say, upon the Lord."

The height of ability consists in a thorough knowledge of the real value of things, and of the genius of the age we live in.

No accidents are so unlucky, but that the prudent may draw some advantage from them; nor are there any so lucky but what the imprudent may turn to their prejudice.

A certain proportion should be observed between our designs and actions, if we would reap from them the advantage they might produce.

Misers mistake gold for their good, whereas it is only a mean of attaining it.

One reason why we meet with so few people who are reasonable and agreeable in conversation is, that there is scarce any body who does not think more of what he has to say, than of answering what is said to him. Even those who have the most address and politeness, think they do enough if they only seem to be attentive; at the same time their eyes and their minds betray a distraction as to what is addressed to them, and an impatience to return to what they themselves were saying; not reflecting that to be thus studious of pleasing themselves is put a poor way of pleasing or convincing others; and that to bear patiently, and answer precisely, are the great perfections of conversation.